

STRIKE OF BUILDING TRADES

THE LEAGUE WILL ENDEAVOR TO EXCLUDE NON-UNION WORKMEN.

A STOPPAGE OF WORK THREATENED IN BALTIMORE—EVEN KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO BE OPPOSED IF NOT MEMBERS OF THE TRADES LEAGUE.

Baltimore, April 13 (Special).—The Building Trades League of Mechanics of this city is determined to enforce the rule system, and a general strike is threatened. Yesterday work was stopped on several large buildings, and it is reported that to-morrow several hundred men will strike. The Building Trades League has declared war against the Knights of Labor and will try to prevent any man from working who does not belong to the unions. Of the 1,300 bricklayers in Baltimore, 700 belong to the union. Of the 2,800 carpenters, 400 are in the labor organizations. The trades unions, and 200 are Knights of Labor. The hodgepodge composed of representatives of the various unions, expects to crush out the Knights of Labor by the strict enforcement of the rule system. The league leaders say that after May 1 not a union man will be permitted to work on any building with non-union men, or members of the Knights of Labor who do not also belong to the union.

MANY CHICAGOANS MAY BE HOMELESS ON MAY 1. Chicago, April 13 (Special).—No strike has ever occurred in the history of Chicago which has so disastrously affected the interests of so many people as the present carpenters' strike. The recent boom in real estate caused many thousands of new buildings to be contracted for, and more are now in course of construction than at any previous time in the city's history. There are nearly all to be finished by May 1, and have already been let or sold to persons who must vacate their present homes or stores by that date. The carpenters' strike in accordance with their emergency, and the stubborn resistance which they have met from the builders was unexpected, to say the least. In the meantime, the people who have vacated their homes and stores are becoming desperate. Several members of the Carpenters and Builders' Association will start up work to-morrow morning, and endeavor to complete the contracts that were interrupted by the strike. How many of them will have a home, or more nearly all have advertised for carpenters, those who have been let to go to work, the masters claim that there are a good many journeymen in the city who would be glad to go to work, and they will all be given a chance.

MEN LIKELY TO QUIT WORK IN BOSTON. Boston, April 13 (Special).—The contracting firm of Norcross Brothers is at present employing some 2,000 men on buildings in Boston, New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities throughout the country. To-morrow all these men are to go on strike. This was decided upon this afternoon at the meeting of the Amalgamated Building Trades Council in this city. They are masons, carpenters, bricklayers, stonecutters, and millwrights. This firm employs about 1,500 men in Boston on the new Public Library, the State House extension, the new Court House, the new City Hall, and the new City Jail. The men expect that this great firm will fall an easy victim, owing to the enormous amount of work which it has on hand.

THE DEMOCRATS WIN IN RHODE ISLAND. RESULT OF THE POSTPONED ELECTIONS IN PROVIDENCE SETTLES THE STATE QUESTION.

Providence, April 13 (Special).—The count of the postponed election for Senator and eight Representatives in this city was completed about 5 o'clock this morning, showing that George Brown, the Democratic candidate for Senator, was elected by a majority of 1,000. That seven of the eight Democratic candidates for Representatives were also elected by majorities ranging from 322 for John H. Lonsdale to 143 for William H. Mulvey. The vote cast was 10,150, against 14,500 at the first election. Yesterday's vote was the largest ever polled in the city. Providence is Republican by a small majority, but the Democrats were more diligent in getting every man of their party to the polls. There was no election in the North Ward, John M. Brennan, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, lacking 1,064 of an election, and William H. Covell, his Republican opponent, lacking 692 of an election, although the latter had a plurality of 131. The result gives the Democrats 5 in the Senate and 7 in the House, and the Republicans 2 in the Senate and 1 in the House. Two members from Newport, two from Foster, two from West Greenwich and one from Pawtucket, all Democrats, were elected to the House, and five of the six were re-elected to the House, and that body is Democratic, any protests that are made will be of no avail. John W. Davis, Governor, and the remainder of the general officers, as well as State officers, are Democrats. The result of the election is a Republican party in the State is much cast down by this defeat, but by no means destroyed.

BECOMING A JEWISH PROSELYTE TO MARRY.

Baltimore, April 13 (Special).—A chaste and modest, in which the bridegroom was a young Hebrew and the bride a Methodist young woman who became a convert to Judaism, is causing considerable talk in Jewish circles. Emanuel Strauss is the son of a well-to-do family of the city, and the bride is a young woman of the same name. He fell in love with Miss Tillie Williams, a young divorced woman, Strauss's family are orthodox Hebrews and his parents bitterly opposed his marriage to a Christian. Mrs. Williams accordingly determined to embrace his faith, and six months ago began a course of instruction under a Hebrew teacher. She could only be received into the faith after a long probation, as it was necessary that the rabbi should be convinced of the sincerity of her change. According to the Jewish law she then underwent the ceremony of being immersed in water, and she was received into the fold. Twice she was refused, but the third time a "Beth Din," or "House of Judgment," was convened a day or two before the Passover at the house of her Hebrew instructor and she was admitted to the faith and given the name of Rebecca. After making the requisite confession of belief she then underwent the ceremony of being immersed in water, and she was received into the fold. Twice she was refused, but the third time a "Beth Din," or "House of Judgment," was convened a day or two before the Passover at the house of her Hebrew instructor and she was admitted to the faith and given the name of Rebecca.

FAILURE OF THE MANHATTAN, KAN., BANK.

Manhattan, Kan., April 13 (Special).—The experts who have been at work on the books of the Manhattan Bank since Tuesday have discovered that the liabilities are \$200,000 and the assets do not half that sum. The bank is a heavy holder of stock in the Santa Fe Road. The rapid depreciation of its holdings in that the undoubtedly hastened its downfall. It had 5,200 shares in the British Land and Mortgage Company. These were hypothecated for \$200,000, and the assignment came when he was called upon to pay this loan on short notice, with penalty of foreclosure. Coming on the heels of the failure of the Santa Fe Road, the total losses being \$1,500,000 or more, it has caused widespread distrust. Banks are overwhelmed with inquiries from Eastern correspondents and loan companies tighten their screws. In all cases loans upon Western lands which were made during the boom period and which have fallen in value have been the prime causes of the failure.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC IN SEBRIDGE.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 13 (Special).—This city is passing through an epidemic of measles. Young and old are afflicted, and many are down with the German measles which were prevalent here two years ago. The latest avian over one hundred cases are reported and there have already been several deaths. The number of persons suffering from the epidemic can be inferred from the reports of the 175 physicians in the city, many of whom have visited as high as twenty cases a day. Every ward has its quota of sick persons.

SWEPT INTO THE RIVER.

A STEAMER RUNS INTO A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

MANY PERSONS SAID TO BE DROWNED IN THE SAGINAW RIVER—CARELESSNESS THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 13.—The steamer Handy Boy of the Bay Line River steamers running on the Saginaw River between Saginaw and Bay City, while bound down this afternoon, ran into the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bridge, carrying away all her upper works. She was sixty feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. Captain Dolsen got ashore and escaped, although the police are searching for him. George Little, engineer, and Edward Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail. The following persons are reported drowned: Miss May Haight, age twenty-two; Mrs. Catherine Nevins, an old woman; two women and one man unknown. No bodies have yet been recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt and was taken to the hospital. It is estimated that there were thirty people on the boat at the time of the accident, and it is reported that they were all swept into the river. The number of lost, therefore, as reported at this hour, is merely conjecture.

STANLEY TALKS ABOUT EMIN.

HE WAS ALL RIGHT TILL HE FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS—COMPARED WITH DE BRAZZA.

London, April 14.—"The Times" correspondent at Cannes has had an interview with Henry M. Stanley. Stanley declared "the statements Father Schimze made could only emanate from a depraved and degraded nature. Schimze's party were half-starved and half-starved until he provided for them and paid their tribute on arriving at the coast. In respect to the ivory, it was not hooped up at Matadi, but widely scattered, and it would occupy at least a year of hard work to collect it, detracting much from its value. Regarding Emin, Stanley said: "Emin was friendly enough until he fell into the hands of the Germans. As to acquiring his province, one of the first things I showed him was his own offer to the British Company. 'Confound it,' he exclaimed, 'they ought never to have published that.' The whole of Emin's action, Stanley continued, is on a par with De Brazza's, who got King Leopold's money and handed the results of his labors with it to France. Stanley is surprised at England's allowing the Wissmann enterprise to proceed without a protest. He says that the exploits of Dr. Peters ought to be carefully watched. Stanley continues immersed in revising his book.

Paris, April 13.—The President of the French Geographical Society is opposed to a public reception to Henry M. Stanley, because his enterprise had a commercial object and because he treated Brazza with disdain.

London, April 14.—A dispatch to "The News" from Brussels says: "It is stated that Belgium guarantees a loan of the Congo State of 20,000,000. It is rumored that the King of Belgium has accepted the offer of 24,000,000 for the Congo State."

The Paris correspondent confirms the report that King Leopold was desirous of selling the Congo State, but the French right of refusal and Stanley's reports of his own mission have led to the rejection of the offer. Stanley's report that the King of Belgium had accepted the offer of 24,000,000 for the Congo State, has been refuted by the Paris correspondent.

PORTUGAL ACTIVE ALONG THE SHORE.

London, April 13.—Advices from Mozambique are that Portugal has dispatched a large armed force on the shore river with the intention of attacking Mpanza. The expedition is supplied with artillery.

M. MERMEIN ACQUITTED.

Paris, April 13.—M. Mermelin, the Editor of the "Courrier," has been acquitted of the charge of stirring up sedition and publishing official documents. He was found guilty of publishing official documents, but the court acquitted him of the charge of stirring up sedition. The court acquitted him of the charge of stirring up sedition, but found him guilty of publishing official documents.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ELECTED IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 13.—Republican senators have been elected in Eure, Finistere and Arige.

THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY REIGNS.

London, April 13.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces the resignation of the Argentine Ministry.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., April 13.—Sir John Thompson has told a deputation that he is willing to use upon the Imperial Government the right of Canada to legislate on the subject of copyright. It is reported that the Dominion Government will, at the request of the Imperial authorities, refuse to issue a proclamation putting into force the copyright act passed a year ago by the Dominion Parliament. The act provided that it should not go into force until a proclamation to that effect was issued by the Government, the object being to enable the Canadian Government to take the views of the Imperial Government into consideration.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON GOING TO MALTA.

London, April 13.—The American squadron has left Corfu for Malta.

BREAKING UP A LABOR MEETING.

Rome, April 13.—A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held here to-day. Some of the speakers indulged in such violent and anarchical language that the police finally interfered and dispersed the crowd.

CONCESSIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

Zanzibar, April 13.—It is asserted that the Germans have threatened to relinquish the concession of Manda and Patta to the British East Africa Company. It is generally believed, however, that the matter is still the subject of negotiations.

A TAKE CRASHES THROUGH A THEATRE ROOF.

Philadelphia, April 13.—A 5,000-gallon water tank, weighing with its contents over twenty tons, crashed through the roof of the Park Theatre in this city this afternoon, wrecking in its descent the paint frame, some of the scenery, and about half the stage. The tank was sent to the roof by a fireman who was working on Saturday night. This tank is said to be 200 feet wide and ten feet deep. It is supposed that the tank was sent to the roof by a fireman who was working on Saturday night. This tank is said to be 200 feet wide and ten feet deep. It is supposed that the tank was sent to the roof by a fireman who was working on Saturday night.

A FARMER STABBED BY A PITCHFORK.

A serious affair occurred between two farmers near Carlstadt, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Jacob C. Zimmerman was driving a team of horses hitched to a carriage. He was stopped by a farmer who wanted to water his horses near the farm of Philip Schmidt. Schmidt came out from his house and wanted money from Zimmerman for the water which the horses drank. The men got into a quarrel and Schmidt grabbed up a pitchfork and attacked Zimmerman with it. Zimmerman took his whip and tried to defend himself. The men fought for some time, until Schmidt stabbed Zimmerman in the back with the pitchfork, and the latter fell to the ground with the fork still sticking in the wound. Schmidt attempted to withdraw the fork to continue his murderous assault on the prostrate man, when some men who were passing along the road

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES.

CONFESSION OF ISAAC SAWTELLE.

DECLARING THAT HE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER—HE DECEIVED THE MURDERED MAN TO THE PLACE.

Boston, April 13 (Special).—Isaac Sawtelle, who is awaiting trial at Dover, N. H., on the charge of murdering his brother Hiram, has made a confession in which he admits that he was the prime mover in his brother's taking off, but accuses a fellow known as "Dr." Hiram and another convict who served time in the Massachusetts state prison while Isaac Sawtelle was there, of having committed the actual murder. Those who are conversant with the crime do not hesitate to affirm that the confession is made in the hope that it may save his neck from the hangman's noose, and that it is in many particulars false. Sawtelle says: "I am guilty of being a party to a conspiracy in itself a felony, resulted in my brother's death. It is not true, however, that I committed the deed in person, nor did the murder take place within the limits or jurisdiction of the state of New-Hampshire. It occurred in Maine. It is not true that murder was intended by me when I executed a plan which deceived Hiram to Rochester, N. H., the afternoon of February 5, 1890. Dr. Charles L. Hiram and a man I cannot positively identify by name, but who were convict associates at Charleston, are responsible for his death, which occurred near where the body was found by Officer Shields, of Boston, in the woods of Lebanon. I have Dr. Hiram's own handwriting for proof that Hiram was killed in a struggle in which more than intended violence was used to prevent Hiram from raising his threats.

"The conspiracy, planned by Dr. Hiram, assisted by me, directly furthered by his companion and indirectly by a friend in Lowell, was an acknowledgment to procure from Hiram an acknowledgment and full release of all claims against the estate of our mother, which had been converted by her into a trust of the time of her death. The time of her death was intended violence was used to prevent Hiram from raising his threats.

WAS AN INCENDIARY AT WORK!

A STRONG SMELL OF KEROSENE GREETS THE FIREMEN—NARROW ESCAPE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A fire broke out in the cellar of the three-story building Nos. 601 and 603 Tenthaven, yesterday morning. The first floor is occupied by Dr. C. G. and Dr. S. J. and the rest of the building is occupied by families. The smoke spread rapidly through the building, and the women and children were forced to flee. The fire was caused by a kerosene lamp which had been left burning in the cellar. The women and children were saved, but the building was badly damaged.

RICH GOLD DEPOSITS IN GRAND CANYON.

Colonel Stanton thinks he has rediscovered the wealth found by Major Powell in 1890.

Denver, Col., April 13.—Colonel Stanton, commander of the recent exploring expedition in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, today made public some interesting discoveries as to precious metals which he had made in the canyon. He said that he had discovered gold in the canyon, and that he had also discovered silver. He said that he had also discovered copper and iron. He said that he had also discovered lead and zinc. He said that he had also discovered coal and oil. He said that he had also discovered many other valuable minerals.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FATHER LAM.

Chicago, April 13 (Special).—Father F. C. Lam, the plaintiff in the famous suit for \$100,000 against Edison, died suddenly at his home in Chicago, today. He was 64 years of age. He had been ill for some time, but he died suddenly. His death was a great loss to the church and to the community.

ASPIRANTS FOR CONGRESSMAN ADAMS' PLACE.

Chicago, April 13 (Special).—There is no longer doubt that Congressman Adams will have some difficulty in being returned to Congress. George S. Willis, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, will be brought out in a day or two as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the 14th Congressional District of Illinois. Mr. Willis is a well-known politician and a member of the Republican party. He is a strong supporter of Adams, and he is expected to be a strong competitor for the nomination.

DEATH OF THREE AGED RESIDENTS OF KEYPORT.

Report, N. J., April 13 (Special).—Simon Arrow-smith died at his home last night of heart failure at the age of ninety-five. He was wealthy and owned considerable property. John Wadsworth, an eighty-year-old man, died last night at his home in Keyport. He was a well-known resident of the town.

HIS SEVERE FRACTURE WITH A CASE.

H. M. Horek, said to be a cigar-maker, and Rudolph Fader, of No. 474 Ninth ave., got into a fight at midnight last night on the West side. Fader struck Horek over the head with a heavy cane, fracturing his skull. The stick was broken and Fader then thrust the jagged end of it into the injured man's left eye. Horek was taken to Roosevelt Hospital where it was said that he would die. His assailant was arrested and locked up.

IN FAVOR OF THE BALTIMORE BELT LINE.

Baltimore, April 13 (Special).—The recent visit of Baltimore City Councilmen to New-York and their inspection of the open cuts and tunnels of the New-York Central Railroad had a good result. The Councilmen will to-morrow report favorably the Belt Line. The project is to build a new line from the city to the harbor, and it is expected that it will be completed in a few years.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL DEAD.

THE END COMES QUIETLY AT HIS WASHINGTON HOME.

HIS FAMILY AT THE BEDSIDE—A LONG AND BRAVE FIGHT AGAINST THE INEVITABLE.

Washington, April 13 (Special).—Representative Samuel J. Randall died shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, having failed to rally from the fatal sinking spell which overtook him last night. His death was, of course, fully expected, and since last Thursday the watchers at the house on Capitol Hill have simply been waiting for the end. Mr. Randall regained consciousness for an hour or more before he died, recognizing his wife and children, and addressing the former in a familiar term of affection and endearment. The death was quiet and peaceful, and at first those in the sick-room scarcely realized that the long struggle was over. Postmaster-General Wamamaker and the attending physician were with the family during the night, and were the only strangers present at the last. The news of the ex-Speaker's death spread rapidly about the city, though it was Sunday morning, and general grief and sympathy were expressed both in and out of political circles. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at once took charge of the body and of the funeral arrangements. Both branches of Congress will probably take official notice of the ex-Speaker's death at to-morrow's session.

Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the last three days. He rested easily and comfortably during the forenoon of yesterday, and the doctor was encouraged to hope that he might live several days yet. He took some nourishment and dozed off without any difficulty. Shortly after 3 o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance, and he seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceding ones, and it was thought that the end was at hand. All the members of the family were present and attended Mr. Randall throughout his illness, and who has grown to have an interest in the case almost as great as that of one of the family. Dr. N. S. Lincoln, the consulting physician, and Postmaster-General Wamamaker were hastily summoned. They remained around the bedside until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Randall rallied somewhat from the state of collapse. There was little or no change up to midnight except that he was steadily growing weaker. Young Samuel Randall went to a neighbor's house to sleep, but he was hastily summoned about 5 o'clock in the morning, when the doctor informed the family that Mr. Randall could not live through the night. He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell, and afterward his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the room when Mr. Randall opened his eyes and looked at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half-whisper said simply, "Mother." He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion. Around him were Mrs. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, Mrs. Lancaster, the married daughter, the wife of C. C. Lancaster, a rising lawyer of this city, and her husband; Samuel Randall, Jr.; Robert E. Randall, his brother; Dr. Mallan, Postmaster-General Wamamaker and the household servants.

For a moment the family hardly realized that all was over, but then as the fact that he was dead broke upon them, they gave way to their grief and burst into tears.

The shock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall and her daughter Susan, who, receiving all offers of assistance, have nursed the husband and father through his illness of almost two years' duration. Postmaster-General Wamamaker came out of the house a few minutes after 5, and announced in an almost choking voice that all was over. He and the others then endeavored to comfort the afflicted family, and at length succeeded in inducing them to retire and try to refresh themselves with sleep. Mr. Randall's illness dates back about two years, when Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, who has attended him throughout his late illness, was allowed in to treat him for the gout. On July 9, 1887, two years ago, Mr. Randall was suddenly seized with a violent diarrhoea and hemorrhage during the night, due to eating hastily a dish of ice-cream. He was taken to the hospital, and he was suffering from an extensive and malignant ulcer of the stomach. He was treated by Dr. Mallan, and he was gradually recovering, but he was still suffering from the effects of the ulcer. He was then taken to his home, and he was attended by Dr. Mallan and his daughter Susan. He was gradually recovering, but he was still suffering from the effects of the ulcer. He was then taken to his home, and he was attended by Dr. Mallan and his daughter Susan. He was gradually recovering, but he was still suffering from the effects of the ulcer.

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MONTANA IN THE SENATE.

A FAITHFUL AND COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

THE TRUTH SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE REPUBLICAN CLAIM RESTS ON A SOUND FOUNDATION IN MORALS AS WELL AS IN LAW.

Washington, April 13.—Montana will probably be admitted to-morrow or Tuesday to that representation in the Senate which has until now been denied her through the pretext of a contest against the two Republicans chosen by the lawful Legislature of that State. A persistent effort has been made in the Democratic newspapers and in the more partizan of the Democratic Senators in debate to cloud and discredit the title of the two Republican claimants, Messrs. Sanders and Power, by lavish and vehement denunciation of what they are pleased to call a "steal" of the two seats from their rightful holders, the Democratic aspirants, Messrs. Mahan and Clark. This extravagant outcry might have some effect if at the same time Democratic lawyers like Senator George did not conspicuously state that Messrs. Clark and Mahan had no lawful title to the seats at all, and that the only consistent thing for the minority to do was to disclaim their election, or any election whatever by the Legislature, and send the case back to the people of Montana for another verdict.

The Montana case is a very complicated one, and may be readily distorted so as to reverse the moral proportions. In order to appreciate fully and accurately the right and wrong of it, one must acquaint himself with a vast array of facts chronologically arranged. There can be no doubt that the case of the Republican claimants, Colonel Sanders and Mr. Power, rests on a sound foundation of fact, of law and of morals. There is a distinguished Democrat in Montana named Hauser. He is a millionaire banker and miner. He was Governor of the Territory during the Cleveland Administration. It was his power which saved the Democrats from utter rout last fall. He was the life of the campaign. He furnished the brains and much of the money of the party which was defeated. He brought James B. Haggin and the Northern Pacific into the fight, and secured their tremendous influence in behalf of the Democratic legislative ticket. These alliances were worth at least 5,000 honest votes to the cause they served. What they were worth in dishonest votes, in the votes of non-residents and unnaturalized foreigners along the railroad, at the Anaconda mines and smelters, and in the coal camps, Mr. Hauser alone is capable of saying. It is said that after the campaign, as Mr. Hauser passed through St. Paul on his way East, a friend asked him how it happened that his party had so miserably failed. "Well," he said, with a cheerful grin, "our folks stole the thing all right enough, but the other fellows knocked us down and took it away from us."

This metaphor is at least half true. The Democrats did steal it. They stole it by frauds most unblushing. The moneyed men of Montana, with scarcely an exception, are Democrats. There are a dozen of them who employ vast numbers of men. It is not too much to say that fully one-third of the legal voters of the Territory last October were employed by the wealthy Democrats, each of whom was a candidate for the United States Senate. Many of these voters were Republicans. All this coercion and persuasion could accomplish was to bring their Republican employer into line was done, and then trickery took a hand in the job. Such employes as were suspected of intending to vote the Republican ticket were transferred the day before election from the county where they had a vote into that where they had none at all. This was done on various pretexts. To refuse to go meant the loss of their jobs. At least a thousand Republican votes were kept from the ballot-boxes by this despicable trickery. Nor was this all. In the mining and railroad camps were hosts of low, ignorant foreigners—"Boons" and "Dagoes," mostly—and up in the prairie counties—Yellowstone, Custer and Chouteau—were many half-breed Creek and Crow. The Democratic managers voted these creatures with unblinking impudence. The Democratic Territorial Judges manipulated the deputy clerks to any vote demanded by the party bosses and sent them off on ponies armed with Bibles and law books deliberately torn from the shelves after half-holidays and other foreigners, who were in the wink of an eye converted into citizens and vested with the right to exercise in that election the supreme function of an American freeman. This rag-tag was duly corralled and voted. In some of the mining camps, indeed, the "Dagoes" were actually registered before they had been recorded as applicants for their first papers. They could not speak nor read the English language, and went into the polling-places at Anaconda and Butte City in droves, carrying cards on which were printed "I cannot speak or write or read English. I wish to vote the straight Democratic ticket and ask the inspectors to prepare such a ballot for me in accordance with the law."

All this grievous fraud went into the general result and was counted on behalf of the Democratic candidates, and yet of them all, but one pulled through. This was Joseph K. Toole, the candidate for Governor. He got in by the skin of his teeth, and as the returns upon the Legislative tickets accumulated, it began to look as if the Democrats were going to secure a small majority on the joint ballot. This had been the prime end of all their effort. Every conspicuous member of their party was burning with the hope of becoming a United States Senator. Both houses of the Legislature were elected by counties. The State had not then been divided into legislative districts. The Constitutional Convention, after imposing that as a duty upon the first Legislature, adopted an ordinance apportioning for this election only to each county one State Senator and so many Representatives (according to population), and the electors were to vote for all the Representatives assigned to their particular county. To the county of Silver Bow, in which is the city of Butte, ten Representatives were apportioned. Among the polling-places in Silver Bow was a certain railroad camp along a branch line of the Northern Pacific, then in course of construction. This camp was called Proctor No. 34, and it is the result in this one spot which has caused all the strife that has racked Montana for the last six months and which is now in review before the United States Senate.

When the returns came in from this precinct it was found that they were signed by but two out of five inspectors; that they were not written by the clerk as required by law, but by one of the signing inspectors; that they were a list of names and, amazing to relate, of names in alphabetical order, signifying that the voters at this camp had presented themselves at the ballot-box in that extraordinary manner; that every one there voted for every candidate on their tickets without a scratch or an erasure or addition, a result unknown at any other poll in the State, and that they numbered 170 Democrats to 2 Republicans.

An investigation was at once instituted and the discovery was made that the return was nothing more nor less than a copy of the camp pay-roll. Half a dozen of the inspectors had actually made affidavit that they had voted the Republican ticket. It was proved, too, that after the election, the inspectors, in utter violation of the law, had closed the booth, shutting out all spectators and the two clerks also, and had made up their alphabetical return in entire seclusion and secrecy.

These facts came out while the other returns from all over the State were coming in, and it was found that if the paper furnished by these inspectors was admitted and counted Silver Bow County would send a solid delegation of the

Continued on Second Page.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. RANDALL.

HIS HOSPITALITY, HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM.—A PARTISAN OF A MANLY TYPE.

Washington, April 13 (Special).—Although it became generally known early last week, through the publication of the fact in The Tribune, that Mr. Randall could live only a few days longer, many of his friends continued to hope against hope that he would rally from the disease which had been so long held over him, and that he would be able to go to his home in the city, but will stop at the Ridge Avenue Church.

Mr. Randall was a well-known politician and a member of the Republican party. He was a strong supporter of Adams, and he is expected to be a strong competitor for the nomination.

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